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ABSTRACT

Arabic loanwords in English and Spanish are discussed in separate sections, and the two situations are compared and contrasted. In the first section, Arabic loanwords in English are listed, and their history of incorporation and related research are reviewed. Of these, 27 are defined and discussed in greater detail. The second section addresses Spanish Arabisms, focusing on their history and phonological change. A list of common Arabisms is provided and 28 are discussed in more detail. In the third section, differences in the forms of Arabisms acquired in the two languages are examined and areas for further research are noted. Appended materials include a partial list of Arabic words entering English directly or indirectly, organized by century of incorporation; a list of Arabic words ending in -i ; a brief article on Arabic solar and lunar letters; a student exercise using English, Spanish, and Arabic; an exercise on English Arabic loanwords; and a chart tracing the origins of "coffee" and "cafe" from Arabic through several other languages. A 61-item bibliography is included. (MSE)

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A PAPER THAT CONSIDERS SOME COMMON ARABISMS IN ENGLISH AND SPANISH

John Ponciano

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Introduction

During the past few years I have been planning to increase my repertoire of languages. (I began this plan by studying sign language but felt unfulfilled). I wanted to study a language totally unconnected to the English and Romance languages I already knew and that would have its own alphabet: I chose Arabic.

In the summer of 1991 I attended the workshop on Introduction to the Cultures of the Middle East at Ohio State University, Columbus. The experience opened countless doors of interest -- countries, cultures, people, histories, *et al*. -- and helped bring into perspective my very hazy and uncertain background on Arabs, Arabic, and the Middle East. The workshop has certainly been one of the highlights of my professional educational career. I wish to thank all the professors (who, in making the participants feel so important, added emphasis to the ever increasing importance of the topic), especially Prof. Fred Cadora, director, who provided the idea for this paper.

I also want to thank my dear friend and colleague of language and languages, Dr. Ana Ferrán Parent, Normal, IL, who so patiently listened to my discussions on most aspects of the paper and who reviewed the Spanish alphabetic list included herein. I thank her not only for a lifetime of friendship but also for her willingness to listen to and interact on any project I undertake. Indeed, much of my interest in any aspect of language is a direct result of our personal and professional friendship.

I thank Mrs. Diana (al-)Marsoug of Holland for my introduction to the rudiments of the Arabic language.

Research for this paper began on July 3, 1991. Obviously, it has been a most rushed project which literally could consume a lifetime. After leaving the workshop I did not have access to a major library although I did spend one full day each at Illinois State University and the University of Illinois. While the final product leads me to think I have accessed the most important information on the topic, a suspicion remains that I overlooked or failed to find some important documents. (I am still awaiting two works that discuss "articled nouns"). I also feel that the project might have been more fruitful had I had access to libraries in Mexico, Spain, or other Latin American countries. My research leads me to believe there exists a dearth of information, particularly in English (I have found no one work that deals specifically with Arabisms in this language). Throughout the paper I indicate areas where further research is needed. Obviously, I was somewhat hampered by not having an intimate knowledge of the Arabic language.

In the paper I do not in general go into specifics of Spanish history nor into the specific history of every word

cited, although I do go into some detail on a limited number. Included in the paper are alphabetical lists of Arabisms in English and Spanish.

Dates used to indicate when words entered a language should be read as "approximate" even when quoted from a specific source; these refer to ffrst appearance in print, although we cannot say how many years the word was in use prior to the date indicated.

The paper is divided into three sections: Arabic loanwords in English; Arabic loanwords in Spanish; and a very brief comparison of the two. I have included a number of appendices to include information I did not want to use in the body of the paper proper. Where I quote from Spanish and French sources, the translations are mine.

I sincerely hope my attitudes and feelings for all languages are apparent throughout the paper.

Aug. 17, 1991

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E n g l i s h

When languages come come in contact with each other, they will tend to influence each other (Ponciano ii). This was indeed the case between Arabic and Spanish. With the Spanish invasion of 711 Arabic and Spanish would have contact for more than 800 years, and the dominant culture would greatly influence the Spanish language, particularly in its vocabulary. There would not be the same direct contact between Arabic and English (so direct borrowings would be few), but English would borrow many Arabisms secondhand from Spanish and other languages. Spanish, too, would make many indirect borrowings from other languages.(Henceforth, "Arabic loanword, Arabism, and Arabic word" will be used interchangeably but no distinction will be made between direct and indirect borrowing).

This paper will look first at loanwords in English before considering those in Spanish. Thereafter a brief comparison/contrast between the two will be considered. There are a number of appendices with material that it was felt should not be part of the main body of the paper.

It is estimated that Spanish contains some 4000 Arabic words (Lapesa 97). No such figure for English has been found. The alphabetic list on the following page contains a mere 155 items, but any list must of necessity be exclusive. A total estimate for English is placed at 200-300.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SOME COMMON ARABISMS -- ENGLISH

(Geographic place names excluded)

Words that contain the Arabic article al-:

adobe
alcove
Allah
albacore
albatross
alchemy
alcohol
alcoran
alembic
alfalfa
algebra
alkali
alkanet
almanac
elixir
apricot
artichoke
assassin
azimuth
hazard
admiral
arsenal

amber
amir
amulet
arabesque
atlas
ayatollah
azure
banana
baroque
barrio
bedouin
bismuth
borax
burnous
cable
caftan
calabash
calendar
calibre
caliph
caliphate
camel
camphor
candy
carafe
carat
caravan
caraway
carmine
chador
check
checkmate
chess
cipher
coffee
coffin
cork
cotton
couscous
crimson
cucumber
dervish
divan
emir
emirate
fakir
fellah
gazelle
genie
ghoul
giraffe
habib
hajj
hakim
harem
hashish
hegira
henna
hookah
imam
jar
jasmine
jehad
jihad
jinnie
karat
kiblah
kismet
kohl
Koran
kouskous
lackey
lemon
lime
lute
magazine
maravedi
masjid
mask
mattress
mecca
minaret
mohair
monsoon
mosque
muezzin
mufti
mullah
mummy
musk
muslin
myrrh
nadir
naphtha
natron
orange
purdah
ream
rice
safari
saffron
said
salaam
sayyd
sandalwood
sash
scarlet
sheikh
sherbet
Shi'ite
shish kabob
sofa
spinach
sugar
sultan
sultana
sumac
Sunni
syrup
tabby
talc
talcum
talisman
tamarind
tambour
tambourine
tariff
tartar
troubador
vizier
zenith
zero
zircon

Serjeantson includes a total of 172 words in her article. She divides her entries as follows:

Year or Century	No. of Entries
799	1
XII-XIII	5
XIV	26
XV	17
XVI	39
XVII	44
XVIII	22
XIX	18

(See Appendix 1)

The first listing for the entry of a word in English is the year 799 (Serjeantson 213) for a period of influence of more than 1200 years -- since that influence continues up to the present and can be expected to continue in the future (Laird 1970 484) and to include "Arab-inspired coinages like **petrodollars**" (Laird 1983 105)*. That first instance of an English borrowing was the word **mancus**, "which did not survive the conquest" (Serjeantson 213). The word referred to a coin in Anglo-Saxon times (Brook 31).

Of a number of languages that influenced English, Arabic was the most influential (Brook 31). But few words came directly from Arabic; most came from Romance languages (French, Spanish, Italian) or Turkish (Hook 152). Obviously, the item will have little "resemblance to its Arabic original" (Claiborne 120)

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*Cited in a 1975 Newsweek (Barnhart 1990 384). Other coinages are: **petrobillions**, **petrocrat**, **petrocurrency**, **petrofunds**, **Petro Islam**, **petromoney**, **petropolitics**, **petrosterling**, and **petropower** (Barnhart 1980 353).

In a recent presentation, a college professor listed some words supposedly taken from Arabic. Included were two very puzzling items: **cornea** and **traffic** (Webber). The Oxford English Dictionary does not bear out this claim, but further information is being sought.

Besides words included in the alphabetic listing on page 2 numerous place names are not included. These include Spain and the Americas since the Spaniards brought names with them (Pei 1965 67). Maps will bear out how ubiquitous such place names are; many now appear in the United States as the following bear out: **Alhambra**, KY; **Alfalfa** in four states; **Alamo** in five; **Alamosa**, **Alameda**, **Alamogordo**, CO; **Guadalupe**, CA and TX; **Guadalupita** and **Embudo**, NM; **Andalusia** and **Toledo**, IL; **Granada**, KS; **Sandia**, TX; and **Azucar**, FL (Ponciano 21-27).

Also not included in the list are names of stars and constellations -- from **Aldebaran** to **Zubenelgenubi** (Claiborne 121), **Arcturus**, **Sirius**, **Betelgeuse**, **Rigel** (Entwistle 133).

As will be apparent, most if not all the words in the alphabetical list are nouns. There are no verbs or adjectives. But the Arabisms are called "the normal type -- they concerned things that the Arabs knew and the English didn't" (Claiborne 121). He refers to the Moslem world as

> the world's most advanced civilization West of China during almost the entire Middle Ages. While it lasted, it was a rich source of new things and ideas -- and therefore new words. (Ibid. 120).

There are in addition to words, several scientific terms "Arabic in meaning but not in form" (i.e., **sine** -- Latin translation of the Arabic). And there is the use of X as an unknown quantity, an abbreviation of Arabic **shai** -- "thing" (Jesperson, 142-143).

Next we will consider the Alphabetic list of Arabisms that entered English. Some words entered English with the Arabic article attached (al-), the same phenomenon that gave us the word **lariat** from Spanish **la reata**, the whip. Some examples are **albatross, albacore, alchemy, alcohol, alcove, alembic, alfalfa, algebra, alkali, almanac**. In addition, the article is not obvious in some borrowings since it has been assimilated and appears in a different form. A few examples are **hazard, artichoke, azimuth**. One term for this type of borrowing is "articled noun" (Partridge 822)

In **elixir** the article appears as el-; the word is identical in both languages. **Apricot** poses a problem; one source says it contains the article (Dozy 67) another that it does not (Pyles 346). The Arabic is given as [al-barcôc] and if the word does not contain the article, where does the -a come from?

In place names the article appears internally (i.e., **Guadalajara**). And there are two instances in which the article appears in a final position: **arsenal** and **admiral** from [(dār) al šinā'ah] (Partridge 27) and [amir-al-bahr] (Alexander 104).

In several instances a word was borrowed into English twice, once with the article and a second time (in most instances at a later date), without. Examples are given below with the dates of borrowings:

With article	Without article
alcohol 1453	**kohl** 1799(?)
alkanet 1326	**henna** 1600
alkali XIV C.	**kali** 1578
acton* XIV C.	**cotton** 1381-2
alcoran c. 1400	**Koran** (?)

Besides those already listed, some words are borrowed without the article. The following are examples with the transliteration of the original Arabic: **mattress** [al matrah]; **caraway** [al karawiya]; **cork** [al corque]; and **couscous** [al cuzcuz].

Some words were borrowed with different spellings at different times:

ameer 1614	**emir** 1625
carat 1535	**karat** 1555
genie 1748	**jinnee** 1841
marabout 1623	**marabou** 1823
mosque XV C.	**masjid** 1646
cipher 1399	**zero** 1604
jehad 1845	**jihad** (?)

But the following have separate spellings listed for the same date: **sayyid, said** 1615; and **couscous, kouskous** 1600. We can

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*A doublet or vest of quilted cotton worn under armor.

say that **amir/emir** was actually borrowed four times including the two times it was borrowed with separate meanings for **admiral**.

The opposite also happened where the same word was borrowed with <u>different</u> meanings;

sofa 1625	**sofa** (modern) 1717
hakim (governor) 1615	**hakim** (doctor) 1638
assassin 1531	**hashish** 1598
admiral (of the fleet) 1423	**admiral** (commander-in-chief of the Navy) 1460
sultan 1555 but **sultana** 1585	**sultan**(raisin) 1841
hadji (individual) 1602	**hadji** (pilgrimage) 1704
mufti 1586	**mufti** (civilian dress) 1816

(All of the specific information on above words was gleaned from Dr. Serjeantson's article).

To check out words presently in use in English a recent book was checked. It was astounding how few Arabic loans were listed. The author did not include many common words but those that <u>seem</u> or <u>feel</u> <u>foreign</u> (italics mine) (Abate viii). He did not include words borrowed secondhand, placenames or proper names. Still, of his 6500 sample a mere 45 are Arabic. He does not explain a reason for his selection of those terms. Among his choices are **aba**, **agal**, **bismillah**, **dahabea**, **dhow**, **jellaba**, **jibba**, **djinn**, **hadith**, **haik**, **hamza**, **kaffiyeh**, **Mahdi**, **Ramadan**, **Shiah**, **Sunna**, **sunni** (Abate <u>passim</u>).

The last part of this section will concentrate on specific words of interest:

adobe -- We probably feel that this word is from Mexican Spanish because of our familiarity with it in the American Southwest. While the process of drying bricks in the sun may have been known prior to the arrival of Cortez the name for the final product came from the Arabic.

admiral -- This is the most quoted word of Arabic background containing the -al. As seen above, the word was borrowed two times with different meanings. Comes from [amir-al-bahr]: "sea lord, emir or commander of the sea". The d may come from the prefix ad- (Alexander 104); from the confusion with **admirable** (Pyles 346); or from influence of the Latin **admirale** with e dropped about 1500 (Freeman 3). This is one of the only two words in English that uses the article as a suffix. The Spanish version **almirante** retains the article in the initial position. The word in its entirety was borrowed (1423) before it's component part (**amir** 1614; **emir** 1625).

albatross --From [al qadus]. Originally, a nickname for the pelican: "the water carrier". From the Arabic also comes the word **Alcatraz**.

alfalfa -- In a dialect of New Mexico/southern Colorado Spanish the word is pronounced as **alfarfa** (Cobos 8) (see comments on L-R/R-L phenomenon in Spanish section). In the same dialect the diminuitive **alfalfilla** refers to yellow sweet clover and the augmentative **alfarfón** refers to sweet clover (Ibid.)

Allah --Itself contains the Arabic article [al ilah] "the god, the god".

almond -- Not identified as Arabic but further study required. The Spanish is **almendra** and I suspect that the presence of the article cannot be coincidental. (Also see comments in Spanish section).

arabesque -- The word is not a direct borrowing but a coinage built on the word **Arab**.

assassin/hashish -- It seems illogical (but language isn't always logical) that the word from **hashish** would have been borrowed first but the dates are given as follows:

assassin 1531 (Serjeantson 217)
hashish 1598 (Ibid. 218)

It is noted that the word **assassin** is actually a plural with the -in ending (as is **bedouin**). An obsolete word from the XVI century was **assassin(e)**: to assassinate (Oxford English Dictionary). In the 1960s and 70s **hashish** through apocopation became **hash**

azulejo -- This word constructed on **azul**, which was itself borrowed from the Arabic. The term refers to tiles of blue color. Arabic borrowed the word back as [zoulaidj] (Dozy 229). It modern times it has now been borrowed into English and is cited in a reference of "azulejo tiles" (Barnhart 1963 52) -- which literally yields the redundant "blue-tile tiles".

azure -- The word travelled through French, German, Spanish, Arabic and Persion. There is a connection to Spanish **azul** obvious when one knows the Arabic [allazaward] and the transliteration "lapis lazuli".

babushka -- Obviously there are many coincidences in sounds found in words from different languages. I believe the Arabic **babucha** borrowed into Spanish may be related to this Russian word borrowed into English. Further investigation may prove a connection.

candy (1769) -- This word is borrowed into Chicano/Tex.-Mex. Spanish with a pronunciation change of the first vowel [kɛndi], a word even my mother used in spite of the fact that Spanish has the perfectly suitable **dulce(s)**.

check/checkmate/chess -- From the Arabic [shah mat], the king is dead. The [mat] also appears in **mattress** from [matrah], a place to lie down (Hixson-Colodny 70). There is disagreement whether or not the Spanish **matar**, to kill, is from the same source.

cipher/zero -- Both are from [sifr] but **cipher** comes from Spanish while **zero** enters through Vulgar Latin and Italian (Robertson-Cassidy 167 and Brook 31).

coffee -- Since the Koran and other Arabic teachings proscribe the use of intoxicating beverages this stimulating drink serves as a substitute. It is derived from [qahwah] -- cafe -- which became the root of **caffeine** (see Appendix I).

cuckoo -- May be from [quqqu] or [ququffa] (Griff 191-192), but further inquiry is necessary.

genie/jinni -- One source claims **genie** is a corruption of **jinni** influenced by French **génie**, spirit (Maleska 240). Another claims that **jinni** crossed with **genius** to create **genie** (Pei 1965 257). But this is not possible: **genie** was borrowed in 1748 before **jinni**, borrowed in 1841.

haffir (1970) -- In north Africa, a temporary pond built to store rainwater and conserve the water table. One of two recent borrowings. (Barnhard 1963 198).

haman (1970) -- A public bathhouse in Iran (Ibid. 199).

hazard -- From [al zahr] or [azzahr] (Pei 1968 68). One of the words in which the article is not obvious. Why the h is added in English is not known

hajj -- The commonly accepted English spelling for the pilgrimage to Mecca; also spelled **hadji**.

hegira -- -- While the original term refers to Mohammed's escape from Mecca in 622 (Maleska 238), as a common noun it refers to "an exodus, a mass migration, a trek" (Nurnberg 159). In a trivial sense it is a tour or a trip (Davies 316), but in modern usage some New Yorkers in the recent past were using the word to refer to "moving day" (Pei 1965 210).

javelin -- Spanish has the word **jabalí** (Abate 152) with the feminine **jabalina/javalina** (Entwistle 127), which may be the basis for this word. Both the OED and another source give a complicated etymology that does not include Arabic background (Partridge 318). It may be a far cry from the animal to the weapon used to kill it, but the words are too much alike to be coincicental.

mufti -- Originally borrowed in 1586 to mean a Muslim judge. In 1816 it was again borrowed, this time to mean "civilian clothes worn by off-duty military officers." The latter may have been a limited borrowing as the word seems to retain the original meaning in English. No explanation as to how the word acquired the second meaning has been found.

salaam -- Related to Hebrew **shalom** (Maleska 240) and reportedly our American English "so long".

sultan -- The masculine form was borrowed in 1555, the feminine in 1585, and the raisin in 1841. (Some believe that it is the feminine form that was given to the raisin). It would be interesting to confirm whether or not in borrowings the masculine always precedes the feminine equivalent and if animate precedes inanimate. **Sultana** can refer to a wife, mother, daughter or sister (Maleska 239)

sherbet/syrup/shrub -- Ultimately from [shurb]. **Sherbet** borrowed directly from Arabic with meaning "drink". Through Spanish and French the borrowing provided **syrup** (Brook 31). The Arabic also gave the present day Spanish and Italian **sorbete** and the modern English and French **sorbet** (Partridge 620).

zenith -- From [samt(arras)]. We are told that through the error of a scribe the m was seen as ni and the process went something like: ***sanit** -- ***senit** -- ***zenit** (Freeman 283).

Of the words listed in the alphabetical listing, backgrounds of some are questionable and may not be Arabic at all. Among these may be **jar**, **alcohol**, **algebra**, **alkali**, **kaliber**,

magazine (Pei 1968 73), and there may be others still.

The influence continues today. Recent activity in the Middle East has once again focused on the language and culture of the area. Some words appear more frequently, in print especially and these include **Mohammedanism**, **Mecca**, **purdah**, **chador**, **Sunni**, **Shi'ite**, **mullah** (Said 78-79). And coinages (i.e., **petrodollar**) will probably proliferate simply because they are relatively easy to produce; but the playful **surfari**, **seafari** and **snowfari** built on **safari** (Doban 301) will probably continue to have a limited, if not one-time use simply because they are temporary in nature and do not have enough substance to be taken very seriously. Acronyms like **Arabsat**, a satellite owned by the Arab Satellite Communications Organization (LeMay 5), will probably not provide additional vocabulary because of the limited number of organizations or groups from which words can be formed.

The future may see us observing Arabic literature in translation to see how Arabisms enter English: this seems to be a treasure trove for borrowings. At present there is a revived interest in Arabic literature not only for its own worth but also since the Nobel prize for literature was awarded to Naguib Mafouz, the till then little known Egyptian novelist (little known in the West, that is). His works are becoming available in many world languages, and his entire body of work is now available in English. In the latest translated collection of his short stories appear some Arabisms until now not found in other sources

used for this paper. Among them are:

> **tarboosh, narghile, Khamsin, galabeya, fitiwwat, milieme, doum, Fatiha, cadi, ever, cameleer, lebbek, gibba, basbousa, kunafa, baseema, felafel** (Mafouz passim).

In conclusion, I believe we can say that Arabic is alive and well in the English language. It has served the language well and will continue to do so in the future.

S p a n i s h

After the invasion, the Arabs would remain in Spain for 800 years but another author says 1000 (Laird 1983 105). In such a length of contact the language of the conquerors was bound to influence that of the conquered. Spanish borrowed many more Arabisms for that reason than did English. The estimate of the number of Spanish borrowings is generally placed at 4000 (Lapesa 97); his count includes derived forms. Another author puts the figure at a mere 650 (Adams 8), but his figure may include direct loans only. Whatever the figure is, many of the words are not generally known outside of Spain (Resnick 14). An informal count of items included in Dozy's work shows about 3042 while Ruiz' extraordinarily complicated lists include only about 600-800.

Spanish is a direct descendant of Latin and after that tongue has inherited more words from Arabic than from any other language (Diez 80) -- and most have come from the Arabic-Andalusian dialect (Ibid. 81).

Several authors mention that many of the Arabic words begin with al- and are found in the front of dictionaries. Dozy's work bears this out: out of 339 pages, a whopping 221 are devoted to the letter A; that leaves 188 pages for the rest of the alphabet.

In spite of the great influence -- the conquerors imposed their language, culture and civilization (Dozy 1), the reverse did not happen and "the number of Spanish words to enter Arabic

almost nil" (Dozy 2). Some words came not from Arabs only; others from Arabic speaking Jews whose dialect contained numerous Arabic borrowings (Castro 256).

Influence through speech. Arabic words were borrowed through the spoken word and not through the written. Thus, as in Latin, the Arabic loans were from the vulgar dialect and not the proper or formal language (Dozy 12).

Of the 4000 words from Arabic in Spanish represents only .5% of the Spanish vocabulary (Glick 297). The figure may have represented the number in existence at the time Lapesa did his study. But words are borrowed, or lost, or go out of use for many reasons. Says one author,"Some were (not) popular ... some passed to history...some were not used (Alatorre, 83). Much loss took place after the XVII Century with those that remained becoming "the standard Arabisms accepted in the official language"(Glick 299). One such word **aquetón/haquetón** (from the same source as **algodón/cotton**) refers to a vest worn under armor; the word probably went out of use shortly after armor suits stopped being worn. Other words that have gone out of use to the unfamiliar eye even appear strange: **albaroc, alfetna, alhacama, alhajara, almuzalla, anubda, arrelde, eirake, falifa, feruzí, leztorí, tiraz, zavasouke** (Menendez Pidal ?).

Besides vocabulary, the Arabs also gave Europe the concept of zero and the Arabic numerals they themselves had borrowed from India (Spaulding 57). Not only were Roman numerals abandoned but the continent was introduced to chess

and words associated with that game (Alatorre 80)

Structural influences. Phonetic. Spanish did not inherit Arabic phonetics: "There exists no Arabic sound in Spanish" (Marrero 26). Arabisms had no affect on "phonetic structure or syntax of Iberroromance tongues" (Alatorre 86). Three sounds have been thought to have come from Arabic but are natural developments in Spanish (Alatorre 86) from the Vulgar Latin (Laird 1970 206). The /j/ was thought to be one of these; but since its appearance in Spanish did not occur until the XVII Century, borrowing from Arabic was not possible (Marrero 26).

The only morphological influence is found in words with the suffix -í (Alatorre 86; Marrero 26) used to form words even today to indicate individuals from certain countries: **Israelí, Pakistaní, Kuwaití** (Alatorre 86); **Centí** from Centa and **Turquí** from Turkey (Marrero 26). (This practice is also used in English and may be a modern borrowing from one of the Romance languages).

Besides these place name identifiers for individuals, a number of words end in -í, of which the two most well known are probably **jabalí** (boar) and **ajonjolí** (sesame). Don Quijote in the famous novel in his attempts at great knowledge espouses that only three words that end in -í; he immediately turns around and adds two more. A total of some 24 have been found, and these are listed in Appendix 2.

Besides vocabulary items there was also borrowing of what are "spiritual or semantic Arabisms" (Alatorre 86).

These can be individual words -- such as the exclamations **albricias, ole** and **ojalá** (borrowed from Arabic with the accent, which is sometimes changed in informal Spanish -- as my mother often did, particularly if the word was spoken in isolation -- to **ójala** (Berlitz 19)).

Phrasing/benedictions. On telling a friend that I will see her later she invariably responds with, "Si dios quiere" (If God wills). This is directly from the spirit and feelings of Arabic. This includes the wishes "Que Dios guarde" (that God protect) and "Que Dios mantenga" (that God maintain) and others (Jauralde Pon 171).

Recently a teacher gave the examples in a class of what I call "doublings of a word" in Arabic: **schwazy schwazy** (slowly, slowly) and **kwies kwies** (good, good) (Marsoug). This may be related to a phenomenon I have observed in Mexican Spanish in which a word is repeated for emphasis or as an intensifier that can be translated as <u>very:</u> **<u>mero</u> <u>mero</u>** (very, very -- referring to the person of highest rank); **pronto pronto** (very hurriedly); **mucho mucho** (very much). This may be related to "turn of phrase in written Spanish" (Gifford 15) where rather than a mere repetition, the second word is built upon the first for variety: **burla burlando** and **calla callando** (<u>Ibid</u>.) The concept, I believe, also appears in a recent translation of a Mafouz short story in which perhaps for lack of an exact word or translating literally from the Arabic gives the following: "They were engaged in a <u>sing-song</u> (emphasis mine) (Mafouz 60).

Hybrids. There is also the case of connecting an Arabic element with a Romance noun (Gifford 151). Placenames are the prime example, for no other instances have yet been found. Examples are **Guadalcanal** and **Guadalupe**, built on the Arabic [wadi] plus another element. This is comparable to the mixture phenomenon called Spanglish or Englañol in which in English word like **type** becomes **taipiar** after appropriate changes are made in the word to conform to Spanish.

Nouns. While loanwords in English are mostly nouns (except the names of colors that can be used as adjectives) Spanish does have a few verbs, adjectives, some special indefinite pronouns and at least one adverb. By far the borrowings are largely nouns (Stevenson 98) and many of them begin with the Arabic article (Resnick 14). One author refers to such constructions as "articled nouns" (Partridge 11)*, a phenomenon that had occurred in the American Southwest when English borrowed the Spanish **la reata** to create **lariat**. While it is obvious which words contain the article, in some it is not so obvious; these include words such as **aceite, aceituna, acelga, acequia, azucena, achaque** and **ataúd** among others noted on the alphabetic list; **elixir** is a special case; and **arrabal** shows the l of the article assimilated to the next letter.

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*I found only reference to the term but was not able to locate the two works in which the author discusses the phenomenon. To my knowledge, he is the only one to use the expression.

The Arabic article also appears in medial positions and up to this point this seems to happen in place names only: there are no other known instances of this occurrence. The following place names are well known: **Guadalajara**, **Guadalquivir**, and **Guadarrama** (Entwistle 133) to name a few.

Only **arsenal** in Spanish entered with the article in the final position. The other final-position articled noun in English **admiral** retains the article in the initial position and appends the Spanish ending -ante to give **almirante**. The verbs **admire/almirar** were probably formed on the noun.

At certain times two forms of words were acceptable in Spanish, one with the article, the other without:

ajonjolí / aljonjolí Dozy 146-147)
árabe / alárabe (Alatorre 82)
berengena / alberengena (Dozy 239)
el Corán / el Alcorán (Alatorre 82)
corcho / alcorque (diff. meanings) (Dozy 93-94)
jubón / aljuba (Alatorre 82)
xaqueca / axaqueca (mod. **jaqueca**) (Dozy 217)
zafrán / azafrán
zaguán / azaguán (Dozy 360)
zanahoria / azanoria (sic.) (Dozy 224)

The question I posed when I began this study follows the above practice closely. I wondered if words such as

aceite aceituna acequia achaque have earlier forms ***alceite *alceituna *alcequia *alchaque** which are later simplified? As has already been discussed there were some instances in which some words were borrowed twice in English, once with the article and later without. This was not the case with many Spanish words that begin with the letter a. Words did not have to go through an intermediary stage since the Arabic original had already eliminated

the need. In the spoken form Arabic itself assimilates the l of the article so there is no need to do so following the borrowing. The above words in Arabic pronunciation are

[az-zeit az-zeitouna as-saquiya ach-châca/ach-chaque]

where the results of the assimilation process can be seen clearly (and the assimilation had already occurred to the consonant of the noun) (Pei 1976 467). (This is true of those words indicated with an asterisk in the alphabetical list on the following page. Unless proof was found, words are not marked). The assimilation takes place in Arabic when the noun begins with /t/, /th/, /d/, /dh/, /s/, /š/, /z/, /l/, /n/, /r/ (Entwistle 128); a slight difference is shown by another source as follows: /s/, /ṣ/, /š/, /z/, /ẓ/, /t/, /ṭ/, /d/, /ḍ/, /n/, /r/ (Pei 1946 467). (See Appendix 3).

Of all the "articled nouns" the majority are accented on the noun, but two in Spanish are accented on the article: **álcali** and **álgebra**. No information has been found on why this happened and when or if this was a change from an earlier form.

Verbs. The number of verbs from Arabic is small. Dozy states that there are three -- **acicalar, alifar, tamar** (Dozy 2-3) but later adds **ahorrar** (Ibid.). Don Quixote mentions only **almorzar** (Ciruti 70) on which there is some contention, since the word may have been backformed from the Latin noun **almuerzo** (Ibid.) I suggest that that may be a hybrid containing the Arabic article.

Other verbs include **matar, recamar, margomar** (Lapesa

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SOME COMMON ARABISMS -- SPANISH

*aceite	almanaque	camisa	mengano
*aceituna	almendra	candil(?)	mezquino
*acequia	almendro	cáñamo	mezquita
*acelga	almíbar	cántaro	místico
*achaque	almidón(?)	caravana	momia
acimut	alminar	carcajada	mono
*adarme	almirante	carmesí	moslemita
*adelfa	almizcle	casa	mulato
*adobe	almohada	cebada	mulo
*adoquín	almuédano	cebolla	muselina
*aduana	alpargata	cenit	nadir
agenjibre	alquibla	centeno	naranja
*ajedrez	alquimia	cero	nogal
*ajonjolí	alumbre	charco	noria
ajuar	amapola	chulo	nuca
alacrán	ámbar	cifra	ojalá
alarido	*andamio	colcha	oveja
albahaca	anoria	colchón	paja
albañal	argolla	colmena	palacio
albañil	armario	cordero	papagayo
albaricoque	*arrabal	corral	pasas
albedrío	arracada	cortina	pato
alberca	arracife	dinero	quilate
albergar	*arroz	diván	res
albóndiga	arsenal	elixir	retama
albornoz	asesino	embudo	sábana
alboroto	asno	escarlata	sal
albricias	atalaya	espinaca	salero
alcachofa	*ataúd	espliego	sándalo
alcahuete	auge	fulano	sandía
alcalde	azadón	gallina	sartén
álcali	azafrán	ganado	silla
alcancía	*azahar	gandul	sofá
alcanfor	azar	garbanzo	soldán
alcantarilla	azogue	girafa	sorbete
alcázar	azote	hasta	tabique
alcoba	azotea	hazaña	talco
alcohol	*azúcar	hegira	talismán
alcorán	*azucena	higo	tamarindo
alcurnia	*azufre	hilo	tambor
alcuzcuz	azul	imán	tarea
aldaba	*azulejo	jabalí	tarifa
aldea	babucha	jaque mate	taza
Aldebaran	balde, en/de	jaqueca	torongil
alfalfa	baldío	jarra	toronja
alfarero	baldosa	jarro	trigo
alfarería	barrio	jazmín	trovador
alféizar	batea	jinete	uva
alférez	beduino	jofaina	vidrio
alfiler	bellota	laúd	viña
alfombra	berengena	lila	vinagre
alforja	biznaga	lima	vino
álgebra	bórax	limón	visir
algodón	buey	lino	yegua
algoritmo	cabra	malecón	yugo
alguacil	café	marfil	zaguán
alhaja	caftán	maroma	zanahoria
aljibe	califa	máscara	zutano
almacén	cama	mazmorra	
almadraque	camello	mazorca	

*Words identified by source as having assimilated the Arabic article

99), **halagar** (Ibid.); **alquiler, achacar, escatimar** (Spaulding 61). **Matar** is discussed elsewhere in this paper, but the word is controversial -- Lapesa and Spaulding agree that it is from the Arabic but others disagree. In the forthcoming Spanish section I propose that **alabar** may hide the word Allah within itself.

Adjectives. These are fewer still. Lapesa mentions **baldío, rahez, baladí, jarifo, zahareño gandul, horro, mezquino** (Quoted in Alatorre 84-85). There are also the color **carmesí** (Gifford 14) and **culeca** referring to a chicken (Griff 179).

Indefinite pronouns are fewer yet. Only three are identified: **fulano, zutano,** and **mengano.** Even then, **fulano y zutano** usually appear together (Dozy 271) and one may have playfully been built upon the other.

Several important words have also been added to Spanish from Arabic: **hasta** (until), called the "very important syntactic link" (Alatorre 85) which is well known in the expressions **hasta luego** and **hasta mañana.** There is also **he,** the demonstrative particle (Ibid.) in expressions **he aquí** (there is here) and **he allí** (there is there).

The L-R/R-L Phenomenon. There is a phenomenon that occurs to change l to r that needs further study. It was in use by Arabs (Dozy 22); but the only example is the Arabic [qurluya] from *culiluce where dissimilation changed the first l to r (Griffin 64). But the question is, did the reverse process r to l also occur? The tendency, I be-

lieve, was inherited by Spanish speakers although some tend to make more use of it than others. In my personal experience with Mexican Spanish informal or colloquial dialect **delantal** is sometimes pronounced as though spelled ***delantar**. This dissimilation eliminates the duplication of the -l sound. The reverse happens in **alfiler** (straight pin), however, when the final result is ***alfilel** with three l's! It seems that the reason for dissimilation would have worked on eliminating one of the two l's of the original. The r-l tendency is very prevalent among Puerto Ricans and happens when in an English borrowing r follows a vowel (Davies 555). Words are changed in pronunciation as follows: **army** [al mi]; **freezer** [fri sɛl]; **foreman** [fol man] (Ibid.] But I have heard young Puerto Ricans make this change where borrowing is not involved; the example that comes to mind is the word for **love**: **amor** [a mol].

And the r-l change is obvious in the borrowing of [qīrāt] which becomes Spanish **quilate** (but **carat/karat** in English, which is believed not to make such a change). It is seen also in [an-nafir] **anafil** (Dozy 196). English does have a similar situation with **colonel** which is pronounced as though the same change is made as in Spanish **coronel**.

The reverse l-r happens also in French and Italian (Davies 555).

There is a "punning phrase" cited to show the r-l/l-r confusion: **tener el alma en el almario** (Spaulding 239), in which the author shows his confusion by supplying only one

correction (**armario**) but totally overlooking the second, and perhaps more important error, (**arma**).

While my theory is that we Spanish speakers inherit the l-r/r-l tendency from Arabic the question remains, how is this possible? While "inherit" might be too strong a term, I do not believe that students who learn Spanish as a second language ever acquire the tendency simply by knowing both languages. And then there is the question, why are Puerto Ricans so fluent in using the tendency with what seems no practice, learning, and possibly not even been conscious of the practice as though it were a "natural" thing. This also deserves further study.

We turn then to consider a number of individual Spanish Arabisms of interest.

aceite/aceituna -- Oil/olive. It is interesting that the name of the tree was not also borrowed but comes from Latin **olivo** (Glick 79). The word **aceituní**, while Arabic, is unrelated, having come from the Chinese city where the cloth originates, Tseu-Thung with the Arabic -í (Alatorre 83). It appears the article may have been used but this may also be patterning on **aceite/aceituna**.

aduana [ad-diwan] -- The Arabic is also the basis for the modern **diván** (in both languages) (Entwistle 131).

ajedrez (chess) -- The game and word are originally Persian possibly from Sanskrit origin (Dozy 219). (It is not known how the English derives **chess** from the Arabic).

alabar (to praise, laud) -- The etymology for this may be Arabic but no information was found. I believe there may be a connection to Allah (*Allah-bar -- to make like Allah) but this is merely supposition on my part.

alcanfor (camphor) -- The diminuitive **alcanforina** (mothball) (Cobos 7).

alcohol -- How it got from [al-kohl] to al-cohol is not known. Spanish retains the pronunciation of the original

Arabic but uses the English spelling. Whichever language is responsible for the original borrowing or whichever inserted the -h, it has continued in most languages. For this term, the Arabs borrowed the British English **spirits** to form [spir't] (Asimov 5).

almendra (almond) -- I insist that both are from Arabic but can find no proof of this. Most references attribute the etymology to a hybrid of Latin **amygdala** and the Arabic article (Ciruti 70). One source does attribute the tree -- **almendro** -- to Arabic.

almidón (starch) -- Also believed of Arabic background only because of the al.

almirante (admiral) -- The Spanish shows the Arabic connection [al amir] not obvious in the English equivalent.

almizcle (musk) -- The Arabic [misc] with the article forms the Spanish item. This is more obvious than the English word which may come from the Sanskrit [*muska] and the Hindi musk, scrotum, testicle (Oxford English Dictionary, VI, 785).

alpaca -- From Quechua (Spaulding 151). But may use the Arabic article hooked on to the Quechua **paco**, red.

amarillo (yellow) -- The word formed from Arabic **ambar** and the Spanish diminuitive -illo (Dozy 189) to give ***ambarillo**. The disappearance of the second bilabial sound may be a simplification for ease of pronunciation.

acquetón/haquetón -- The English **acton**, representing the vest of cotton worn underneath the suit of armor. All are from [al quṭn] which produced **algodón/cotton**.

asesino (assassin) -- This word and **hashish/hachís** entered Spanish.

azucar [sukkar] -- Also adopted by English without article. Arabic [qand] also gave English **candy** and perhaps Spanish **caña**, sugar cane.

azul (blue) -- Also basis for English **azure** since two forms are listed: **azul/azur** (the r-l/l-r phenomenon). From this borrowing the Spanish formed **azulejo**, a blue tile, which the Arabs borrowed as [zoulaidg] (Dozy 229). Now **azulejo** has been borrowed into English (Barnhart, 1963, 52).

babucha (slipper) -- May be relatively modern and may have come from the French **babouche** and the Arabic [bâ bouch] (Dozy 251). I want to make a relation to the Russian **babushka** borrowed into English. I do not believe the similarity of sounds can be a coincidence.

bacina (chamber pot, urinal) -- Related to **basin** and **basinette** (Ruiz 64).

balde -- Used mainly in expressions **de balde**, free, and **en balde**, in vain. Also related to **baldío**, vain (Dozy 234-235).

Ladino/ladino -- Many definitions for this word have developed and it is interesting to see the changes that occur as the word spreads:
1) crafty, tricky; in Central America and Mexico, a white man or person of Spanish, not Indian, descent; also, the language of the Sephardic Jews, a mixture of Spanish and Hebrew (Abate 163);
2) implies deceitful, untrustworthy (Laird 1970 206);
3) "outlaw cow"; any vicious animal (Davies 679);
4) in colloquial New Mexico Spanish: half-breed, said of Indian who spoke his native tongue and Spanish (bilingual) (Cobos 95) but also as an adjective, sharp, smart, intelligent, said of early speaking child of 3-4 years;
5) in Texas Spanish dialect, a female tease or temptress (Gonzales).

laúd [al'ūd] (lute) -- I cannot understand how the article could have been transposed into la as the first syllable of this word. Rather, I propose that originally the word was borrowed with the full article and en enclitic a to give ***alaúd**; under the emphasis of the accented final syllable, the unstressed a disappeared. It seems that a similar thing could have happened to produce the English **lute**; the word was probably heard as ***a-lud**, the a was dropped before the d was made voiceless. This is strictly supposition. Only historical phonetics or linguistics could bear this out. (One author insists that it is not the Arabic article but [el], Arabic "piece of wood" (Partridge 369).

mulato -- Used by Arabs to refer to a mixed background: half Arab and half "stranger" (Dozy 384).

naranja (orange) -- Similarity is seen if one considers that English adopted word without the initial n (Dixson-Colodny 67).

noria -- Alternates **anoria, añoria.** From Arabic [nā'ūra] (Griff 35) or [an-nâ'ôra] (Dozy 195). In Middle Ages was used without article **naora** and with the article but without assimilation of the l **alnagora**.

ojalá -- Expression "if god will, would that" (Entwistle 130).

quilate (carat/karat). Traces of the r-l/l-r phenomenon in the borrowing; the Arabic is [qirat]. (Entwistle 131). **Caret** and **carrot** are unrelated.

zócalo -- A town square found in the central areas of Spanish founded cities in the Western hemisphere. No information was found on this item but may come from **zoco** and Arabic [suq-al-dawwar], village market (Entwistle 131 or Arabic [suq]. Since the **zócalo** in the past did serve as a village market, I can see a close connection.

Finally, **guayabera** may come from the Arabic **galabeya** (Mafouz passim). If indeed they are the same garment, the Arabic item would have had to be cut in half to equal hip-size shirt worn in Latin countries.

And so we see that in Spanish, too, Arabic is alive and well. We can expect that the borrowings, phrases and expressions, and even feelings, will not soon disappear from the language. One author puts it in an excellent way: "Arabisms are one of the beauties of the Spanish language" (Alatorre 316). As I have studied all my sources and reviewed all the material during the past weeks, I feel that I have come closer and closer to Arabic, Spanish and English. The connections and interconnections between the three languages, the influences, the borrowings, the sharings are at once interesting, impressive, and fascinating.

Comparisons

Comparing the two alphabetic lists included in this paper one will see that it is difficult to see a pattern in either language. One thing is obvious immediately, and that is that Spanish borrowed many more words with the Arabic article attached than did English. On the other hand, it is not always evident why a word is borrowed with the attached article by one language and not the other. At times words were changed to conform to the requirements of Spanish but this is not always the case. The following are a few examples in both languages:

English	Spanish
burnous	albornoz
chess	ajedrez
cotton	algodón
camphor	alcanfor
kiblah	alquibla
magazine	almacén
minaret	alminar
musk	almizcle
muezzin	almuédano
rice	arroz
saffron	azafrán
sugar	azúcar

Spanish could just as well have borrowed *muédano as it did almuédano, but some borrowings may be influenced by some undetectable rhythm of which I am not aware.

It is also interesting that English seems to have borrowed the plural form for magazine while Spanish borrowed the singular; also English extended the meaning of the term to include "periodical" while Spanish did not.

Because Arabic and Spanish were in such close contact for more than eight centuries, Spanish borrowed in a much greater quantity and also borrowed some verbs, adjectives, several indefinite pronouns, and at least one adverb. Spanish also borrowed some of the "spirit" of Arabic to create some of its expressions that are used even today.

Making allowances for spelling to conform to Spanish orthography, both languages borrowed the following words: (Words spelled the same are listed only once)

adobe
admiral / almirante
alchemy / alquimia
alcohol
alcove / alcoba
alfalfa
álgebra
algorithm / algoritmo
álcali
almanac / almanaque
amber / ambar
apricot / albaricoque
assassin / asesino
azimuth / acimut
barrio
beduin / beduino
bórax
coffee / café
caftán
caliph / califa
camello / camel
caravan / caravana
carat, karat / quilate
checkmate / jaque mate
cipher / cifra
diván
elixir
giraffe / girafa
hegira
imám
jar / jarra, jarro
jasmine / jazmín
lute / laúd
lemon / limón
lilac / lila
lime / lima
mask / máscara
mummy / momia
mulato
muslin / muselina
nadir
orange / naranja
sandalwood / sándalo
scarlet / escarlata
sofá
spinach / espinaca
sultan / soltán
talc, talcum / talco
talisman
tariff / tarifa
zenith / cenit
zero / cero

The list, like all others, are by necessity incomplete, but the contents are taken from the two alphabetic lists I have compiled for this paper.

Possibilities for Further Research

Throughout the paper I have indicated specific areas where further research needs to be done. I have posed many questions, specifically on individual words, that need to be answered. To begin with, a modern study must be done (perhaps this paper can be a beginning) to gather together all the information presently known on Arabisms in English and Spanish. Of the three major works dealing with Arabisms that I consulted, those of Dozy and Ruiz are 20 years old; that of Griffin is 30. All three deal specifically with the Spanish language. No single major work was found that concentrates on Arabisms in English. This void needs to be filled.

We need to have studies done of words that entered both languages and then disappeared. Research in Spanish does not seem to provide dates of entry for Arabisms but such information may be available in other works. A comparison needs to be made by date of words that entered both languages. Because of a personal interest, more needs to researched on the "r-l/l-r phenomenon", as I have called it. There is no major or minor study that compares loanwords in two languages as I have attempted to do. A history of all indirect loans also needs to be done in one single study. I think an article on the word **mancus** would be appropriate, although because the word entered English in 799 there may no more information than the two or three lines I found in my research.

Lastly, does Spanish contain more Arabisms than any other language? What other major languages have great numbers and how do they compare with English and Spanish? Besides the two words mentioned in the paper that were borrowed by the Arabic language from English [spir't] and from Spanish [zoulaidg], are there others? Has Arabic borrowed from other languages as well? These and other questions have come to mind as I worked on this project, and I believe they deserve answers.

Conclusion. The interactions between Arabic, English and Spanish have been long, interesting and exciting. This is obvious not only in the 1300 years of contact but also in the numbers and kinds of borrowings that have taken place from Arabic to English and Spanish. While the amount of influence has certainly not been equal, it has been fruitful in each instance. Both languages have been greatly enriched as a result of contact with the Arabic language and the Arab world, and it is extremely difficult to imagine either without its Arabic influence.

APPENDIX 1

A PARTIAL LIST OF WORDS THAT ENTERED ENGLISH (DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY) FROM ARABIC

mancus 799

XII - XIII Centuries

saffron 1200 mattress 1290

XIV Century

alkali amber elixer nadir

almanac azimuth hazard tartar

camphor c. 1313
alkanet 1326
lute 1361-2
alchemy 1362
alembic 1374
cotton 1381
zenith 1387
ream 1392-3
caliph 1393
syrup 1398
cipher 1399

XV Century

alcoran 1400
bedouin 1400
lemon 1400
mosque 1400
sumac 1400
admiral (of the fleet) 1423
maravedi 1430
caraway 1440
admiral (commander-in-chief) 1460
tambour 1484

XVI Century

arsenal 1506
artichoke 1531
assassin 1531
tamarind 1533
carat 1535
algebra 1541
alcohol 1543
apricot 1551
karat 1555
sultan 1555
calibre 1567
sheikh 1577
kali 1578
albacore 1579
magazine 1583
monsoon 1584
muezzin 1585
sultana 1585
mufti 1586
hegira 1590
sash 1590
tariff 1591
jar 1592
giraffe 1594
calabash 1596
hashish 1598

XVII Century

c-kouskous 1600
gazelle 1600
henna 1600
talc 1601
hadji 1602
sherbet 1603
zero 1604
fakir 1609
imam 1613
salaam 1613
amir 1614
hakim (gov.) 1615
said, sayyd 1615
mohair 1619
alcove 1623
emir 1625
sofa 1625
harem 1634
hakim (dr.) 1638
tabby 1638
masjid 1646
albatross 1681
minaret 1682
burnous 1695

XVIII Century

allah 1702	genie 1748	carafe 1786
hadji 1704	hookah 1763	ghoul 1786
kiblah 1704	candy 1769	kohl 1799 (?)
fellah 1743		

XIX Century

sultan (raisin) 1841	alfalfa 1845	safari 1892
jinnee 1841	jehad 1845	

XX Century

ayatollah	purdah
chador	Shi'ite
mullah	Sunni

petrodollars (see other examples in text of paper)

With the exception of words listed in the XX Century, the words in this list are taken from Serjeantson.

APPENDIX 2: A number of -í words

(Words indicating place of origin of individuals not included)

aceituní

ajonjolí

alfaquí

alhelí

baharí

baladí

benjuí

bocací

borcequí

borní

carmesí

cequí

jabalí

jabí

jaharí

maravedí

neblí

sefardí

tunecí

zafarí

zaquizamí

Appendix 3

SOLAR AND LUNAR LETTERS

The definite article ال , written together with a noun, is not always pronounced "al." Before t, t͡h, d, d͡h, r, z, s, s͡h, s̲, d̲, t̲, z̲, l, n (the 14 solar letters) the l is assimilated to the first letter of the noun which, as a result, appears doubled. Al-s͡hams is pronounced as͡h-s͡hams, al-nūr becomes an-nūr, al-raḥīm ar-raḥīm, etc. In writing, this can be indicated by placing the mark of doubling over the first letter of the noun: اَلشَّمْس ، اَلنُّور ، اَلرَّحِيم .

All other letters are so-called lunar letters and do not affect the article: al-baḥr, al-manzil, al-qamar. The words s͡hams, sun, and qamar, moon, have given their name to the group to which their initial letter belongs: s͡h—solar, q—lunar.

From The Arabic Writing: In Five Lessons by F. E. Sommer, Frederick Ungar Publishing Co., New York, NY 1942, 14-15.

APPENDIX 4: An exercise for students (source unknown)

Arabic words in English

The English words defined below are of Arabic origin. Can you identify them? To help you, these words are listed alphabetically at the bottom of the page with their Spanish and Arabic equivalents.

1. foods

a. a tropical fruit which grows in Florida and California: _____

b. a product used to sweeten tea and coffee: _____

c. a reddish-yellow fruit which may be eaten dry: _____

d. a substance found in wine, beer and whisky: _____

e. a yellow spice used in oriental cooking: _____

f. you nibble the leaves and eat the heart of this vegetable: _____

2. science and geography

g. a field of mathematics which uses symbols such as x and y: _____

h. a number which alone is nothing, but which can increase another number by a factor of ten: _____

i. a large rock at the southern tip of Spain: _____

j. a chemical base which may contain potassium or sodium: _____

k. a medieval science whose aim was to transform lead into gold: _____

l. the highest point in the sky: _____

3. other words

m. the top rank in the navy: _____

n. a natural textile used in making shirts and dresses: _____

o. a container for storing honey or cookies: _____

p. what you say to end a game of chess: _____

q. a deep red color: _____

r. a clover-type plant which is fed to cows: _____

s. a system which lets you code a secret message: _____

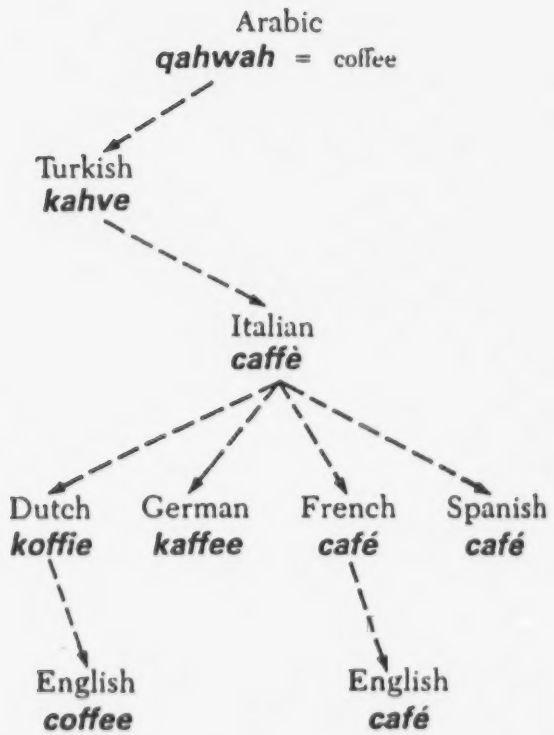
WORD LIST

English	Spanish	Arabic
admiral	almirante	al-amir-al
alchemy	alquimia	al-kimiya
alcohol	alcohol	al-kuhl
alfalfa	alfalfa	al-fasfasah
algebra	álgebra	al-jebr
alkali	álcali	al-qaliy
apricot	albaricoque	al-birquq
artichoke	alcachofa	al-kharshof
checkmate	jaque mate	shah mat
cipher	cifra	sifr
cotton	algodón	al-qutn
crimson	carmesí	quirmizi
Gibraltar	Gibraltar	Djebel-Tarik
jar	jarra	jarrah
orange	naranja	naranj
saffron	azafrán	zafaran
sugar	azúcar	sukkar
zenith	cenit	samt
zero	cero	sifr

APPENDIX 5: An exercise for students to be used following an introduction to English Arabic loanwords. (Source: Hixson-Colodny 72-73).

1. Account for the introduction of Oriental words, particluarly from Persian and Arabic, during and after the Middle Ages.
2. Derive the word **crusade**. How has it become generalized in meaning? (If uncertain about the term "generalization" consult a dictionary).
3. How is **orange** an example of "aphesis"? Give other Arabic contributions modified by aphesis.
4. What do **al-** and **el-**, characteristic of Arabic, signify? Have we parallels among any of the modern languages?
5. Relate **hashish** to **assassin**.
6. Show how names of certain colors have come from the names for certain kinds of cloth.
7. In connection with what business is **carat** used? Meaning? What inference can you draw as to the articles of Oriental trade. (Identify homonyms of this word).
8. Why does it happen that many astronomical names come from Arabic?
9. Derive the words **algebra** and **chemistry**, relating their original meanings with their present ones.
10. How has **zenith** undergone generalization of meaning?
11. What words arose in connection with the processes of personal beautification?
12. What was the original meaning of **elixir**? Present meaning?
13. Offer your conclusions about Oriental culture.
14. Relate the common element in **mattress** and **checkmate**.
15. How do we know that, like the Italians, the Arabs considered eyes with dark pupils attractive?

APPENDIX 6



The indirect route one common word took to enter English and Spanish (Davies 150).

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